

338 BC - 90 BC

LATINS. (Celtic)

In ancient times, inhabitants of Latium, particularly of the great plain of Latium. They succeeded an earlier people, whom they probably absorbed. The Latins established themselves in many small settlements, which gradually increased in size. These settlements were joined in religious confederations, which later took on political significance. Rome early took a dominant place among the cities of Latium, but the Latins remained united against the

338BC

338 BC

Rome dissolved the Latin League
and annexed nearly all Latium.

One Consul - Publius Decius rode
to his death amid the enemy as a
sacrifice to win the aid of gods for Rome,
the other Consul Titus Manlius TORQUATUS,
beheaded his son for winning an engagement
by deserting orders.

338 BC

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Peloponnesian War

Thucydides took sides with Sparta but turned against her old ally to fight with Athens at the battle of Chaeroneia in 338 BC. where they suffered a defeat by Philip of Macedonia

338 BC

Age 18

Alexander was in Athens as ambassador
for his father

Sept 1, 338 BC

Battle of CHAERONEA
One of the decisive battles
of history. Macedonians
under Philip II won
overwhelming victory over
citizen-soldier army of
Athens and Thebes, ending
freedom of the Greek city-
states

338 BC

Durand III

Copper coinage was issued by the state, it often bore the image of an ox, a sheep, or a hog and was accordingly called pecunia (pecus = cattle)

Originally the as was 1 pound (12g) of copper. In 1st Punic War it was 2g of copper. By 202 the as was one of 1/2 oz of copper. In 87 BC it was 1/2 oz.

338BC

The first Roman cosies